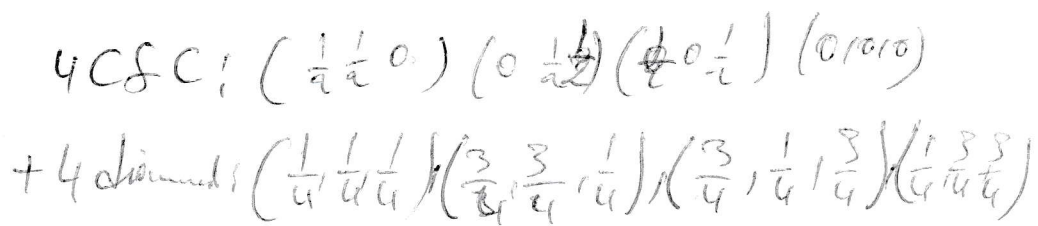
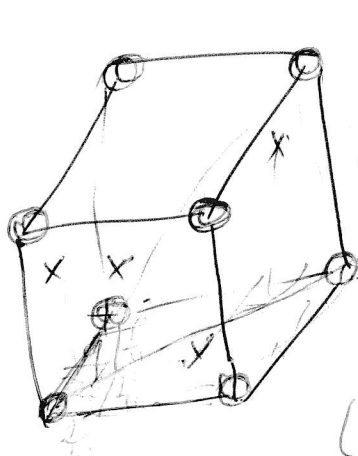


structures diamant: [C]:



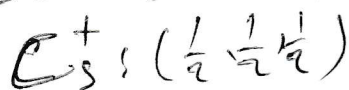
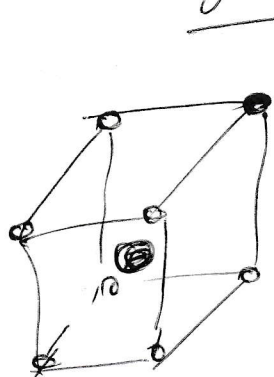
C, Si, Ge

$$(4r)^2 = 3a^2$$

$$(2r)^2 = 3\left(\frac{a}{4}\right)^2 \rightarrow \sqrt{r} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}a$$

$$C = 0.34$$

* Etude de quelques structures composées;
 structures de type CsCl



$n_{Cl^-} = 1, n_{Cs^+} = 1$

$n_{CsCl} = 1, Z = 8$
 coordination

* Condition de stabilité de la structure AB₃
 → Les sites interstitiels occupés doivent respecter un domaine de stabilité caractérisé par les valeurs de ρ suivantes:

→ A-

Coordination	Sites	domaine de stabilité
8	cubique	$\sqrt{3}-1, \rho \leq 1$
6	octaédrique	$\sqrt{2}-1 \leq \rho \leq \sqrt{3}-1$
4	tétraédrique	$\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}-1, \rho \leq \sqrt{2}-1$

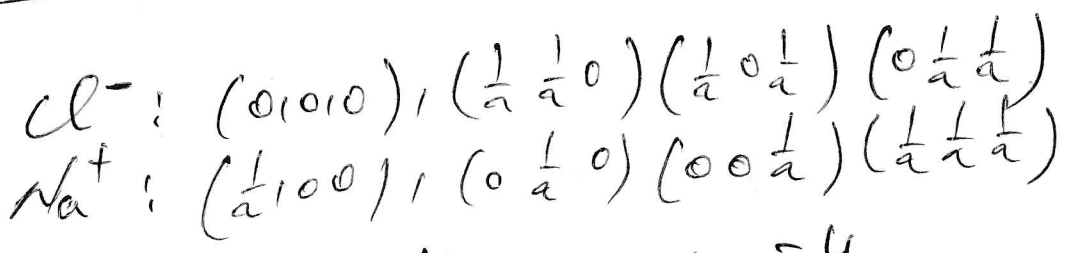
$\rho = \frac{R}{r}$ / R est le rayon des anions B
 r est généralement le rayon des cations A

$$R \equiv \bar{r} \quad / \quad r \equiv \bar{r}^+$$

Exemples de structures de type CsCl $\bar{r}^+ + \bar{r} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a$

Composé	CsCl	CsBr	CsI
			

* structure type NaCl



$$n_{\text{Cl}^-} = 4, \quad n_{\text{Na}^+} = 4 \quad / \quad n_{\text{NaCl}} = 4$$

$$Z = 6$$

$\rightarrow \rho =$

$$\frac{2}{\bar{r}^+ + \bar{r}} = a$$

Exemples de structures de type NaCl:

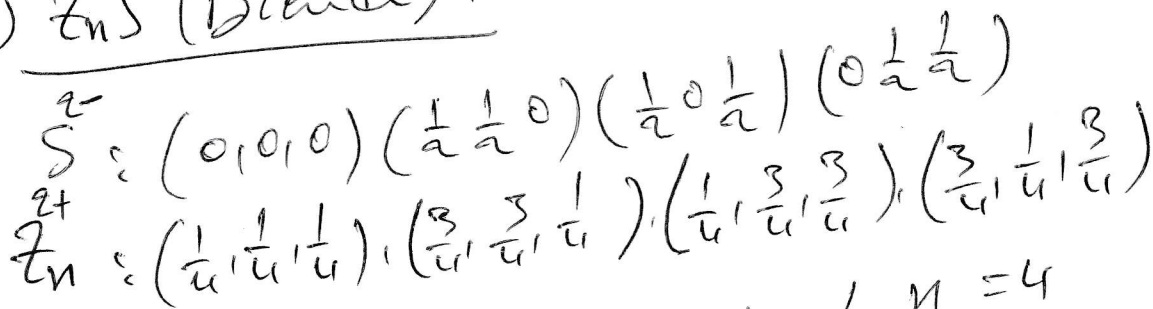
Composé: LiF , NaF , NaBr , KCl , ...

* structure de type ZnS :

→ Le sulfure de zinc peut avoir deux types de structures:

↳ ZnS → la blende (cubique à basse température)
 ↳ ZnS → la wurtzite (hexagonal à haute ")

1) ZnS (Blende):



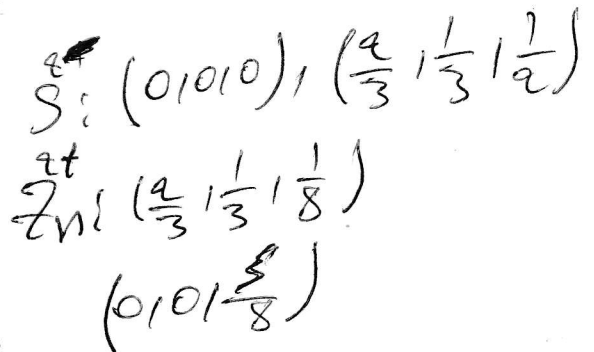
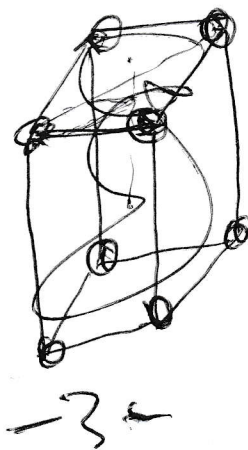
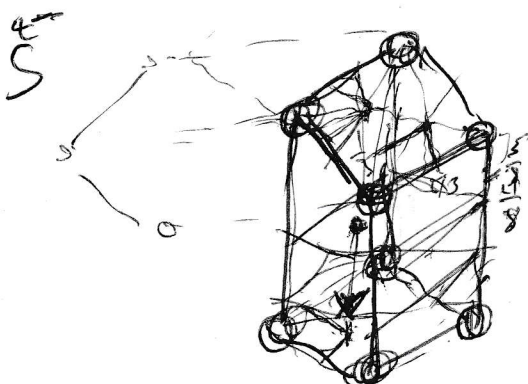
$$Z=4 \quad / \quad n_{\text{S}^{2-}}=4, \quad n_{\text{Zn}^{2+}}=4 \quad / \quad n_{\text{ZnS}}=4$$

$$r^+ + r^- = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a$$

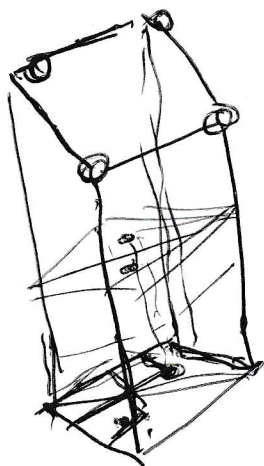
Exemple de ZnS

Composé: SiC , AgI , AlAs , ZnO , CdS , ...

2) ZnS (Wurtzite):



a) structure de type Ni_2As !



$$As : (01010), (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2})$$

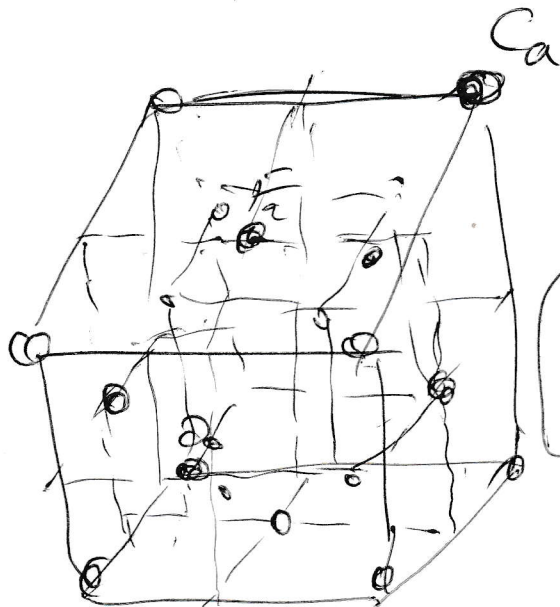
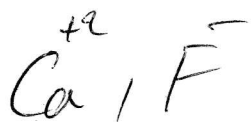
$$Ni : (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}), (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{3}{4})$$

$$Z = 6$$

$$As : 6, Ni : 6$$

b) composé de type AB_2 !

structure de type Fluorine : CaF_2



$$Z = 8 : 4$$

$$r^+ + r^- = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a$$

~~$$F : (01010), (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2})$$~~

$$Ca : (01010), (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0), (0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}), (\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2})$$

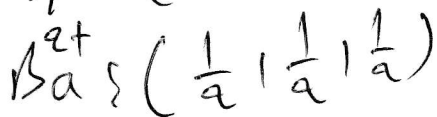
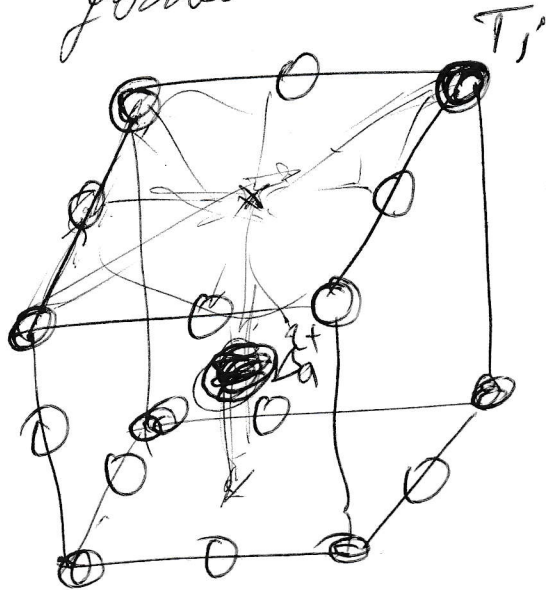
$$F : (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}), (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}), (\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}), (\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4})$$

$$(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}), \dots$$

$$= 4 =$$

R) ~~structure de type Rutile: TiO_2~~

Les composés de structure de type
pérovskite ($BaTiO_3$, $CaTiO_3$, $SrTiO_3$) ~
ferroélectrique $NaNbO_3$



3-